





## The Weymouth Gazette.

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OFFICE, WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEYMOUTH, MASS.

C. G. EASTERBROOK, EDITOR.

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PAMPHLET WORK EXECUTED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AT THIS OFFICE.

## BRINTREE DEPARTMENT.

Why the Fourth.

Among those hereditary duties that swing around with annual and undeviating regularity, there is perhaps none that appeals to one individual and collective susceptibilities with equal force to the day we celebrate. It is the one day of the year when the American—if Mr. Grant, White will kindly loan us the term, positively for this occasion only—has an inherited right which he observes as public duty, to do precisely as he pleases. If a juvenile, he feels himself called upon to tattoo his countenance and hands with explosives, to remove as many fingers as may be convenient with the aid of friendly pistols and toy canons, and to keep the nerves of his fond progenitors stretched to the utmost tension of anxiety, in waiting for him to come home on a shorter before they strip up the sombre drapery to hang on the outer door-knob. If an adult, it becomes his glorious privilege to inflict his abdomen with weak lemonade, and cake, that weighs twenty-four pounds to the square inch, about his soft blouse in cheering the bust of liberty and every other patriotic emblem that crosses his path of vision on the day he is proud to celebrate.

And this is as it should be, for how else can we establish our reputation as Americans than by inserting our independence of tyranny and foreign or domestic intrusion. But, above all other considerations, the Fourth of July is a national holiday. We have too few holidays at the best. Holidays are as safe as safety-valve to the public spirit as a vent through which the exhaust steam, which is generated so rapidly under the infinite pressure at which we run our course, finds a passage and restores the public equilibrium. We work at a high pressure, we strain and groan and groan, until, finally, throwing the water nearly out of sight, the order was then given to play two streams. They had not played long when it was pointed out to me that the stream on to the company, A. J. Shaw and George Miller had charge of one pipe and John Burr and John Cushing held the other. By this time, instead of the hissing of the hose, the hissing turned the stream on each other, when the captain took in the situation at once and ordered the crew to "play away down with her, give her a good wash." The water, however, was still containing about one and three-fourths parts of sediment.

Master George Stetson then delivered an oration, "Life and its prospects," which showed good discipline and perfect order. Everything held its body in awe, was given to play away, and every thing, which was not to play away, was given to play away. The ship was soon running the stream on to the company, A. J. Shaw and George Miller had charge of one pipe and John Burr and John Cushing held the other. By this time, instead of the hissing of the hose, the hissing turned the stream on each other, when the captain took in the situation at once and ordered the crew to "play away down with her, give her a good wash." The water, however, was still containing about one and three-fourths parts of sediment.

Mr. E. P. Allen who advertises a new depot carriage is quite sick just now though we hope it will recover.

He is the owner of the carriage and has some time ago given it away in his sale.

It is the property of a public partner, Mr. Webster.

## WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEYMOUTH, Mass.

last Sabbath forenoon, and in spite of the heat, no one seemed to weary of his earnest, spiritual exertions. The schoolroom was full of a glorious resurrection. The S. School connected with this church are beginning to make plans for their annual meeting.

Mr. E. P. Allen who advertises a new depot carriage is quite sick just now though we hope it will recover.

He is the owner of the carriage and has some time ago given it away in his sale.

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C. G. EASTERBROOK, EDITOR.

This local paper has an extensive circulation in surrounding towns, and its advertising medium has no superior in this vicinity.

IF READING NOTICES INSERTED AT THE  
GENTS A LINE.

## AMERICAN HUMOR.

If the family whose cat is out singing "Come into the gadding, Maud," on Fourth Street, until late every night, will either buy the animal a box of truffles to relieve its harseness, or send Maud into the garden to relieve its agony, they will confer a favor on a long-suffering community. It might well be for Maud to take a loaded shotgun with her and a club.—*Silenter (Min.) Lumberman.*

When Frank Gans, of Newark, N. J., went home the other evening his boots were damp and he found difficulty in removing them from his feet. He called a gentleman in the house to his assistance. Gans sat on a chair, and gave a sudden jerk, causing the wener to slip from his seat, and striking his back on a chair, his spinal column was injured and he may die. If wives did not make such an awful fuss when their husbands attempt to go to bed with their boots on, such terrible accidents would not occur.—*Norristown Herald.*

It takes a drug clerk of broad judgment and liberal views, and a calm, statesman-like control of his features, to know how to give a citizen the right kind of syrup in his soda water, when the citizen's wife says she will take the same as her husband.—*Baltimore Herald.*

The delegates to the European peace congress had a banquet in Berlin night before last, but of course Bayard Taylor wasn't there. Oh no, of course not! A duck don't swim.—*St. Louis Journal.*

A temperance paper, called *The Pledge* and printed at Harrisburg, has suspended, the editor bitterly remarking that he "cannot live on wind."—*Buffalo Express.*

There are two brothers on West Hill who look so much alike they cannot tell each other apart, and one day last week when John was ringing like a volcano with the toothache, Henry went down to Dr. Wilson and had six teeth pulled.—*Baltimore Herald.*

Migiste, Mich., has a schoolma'am who can burst a squirrel's head with a bullet, no matter if he is as high as Gildor's kite; and she is handsome, refined, and a good teacher to boot. —*Free Press.* If you think a woman like that is a good teacher to boot, you had better try it.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The microphone is another remarkable invention. By it the faintest sounds are magnified to the dimensions of a thunder-clap. With the microphone the farmer can hear the potato bug coming down the road a quarter of a mile away, and can go out and head him off.—*Danbury News.*

A pedestrian wants to wager that he can walk five hundred miles under water in twenty-five days. The bet should be promptly taken; no opportunity to get a professional pedestrian alive hundred miles under water should be allowed to pass.—*New Haven Register.*

The Cincinnati *Times* declares that every time Murat Halstead sees the name of Grant he gets the stomach-ache. We are sorry for this. Mr. Halstead for years to come will have so much stomach-ache that he won't be able to attend to anything in this world but paragore.—*Buffalo Express.*

Edison has perfected a fog-bomb that can be heard ten miles, but when it comes to an invention for getting his hired girl up in the morning, he smiles sadly and fails to musing on the infinite.—*Utica Observer.*

Glover's Committee has made another haul. It has flushed out the following bill of fare ordered and used by Morrison's Democratic Committee that visited Louisiana in 1876, and paid out of the United States Treasury:

2 baskets of Mumun's dry wine at \$24 a case.

1 dozen 1830 brandy 38.00

300 imported cigars at \$16 48.00

4 dozen Vino de Pasto sherry, 12.00

114 pounds Stilton cheese, at .75 7.88

9 pounds Cheddar cheese at .50 4.50

1 can of cream crackers, 1.25

1 can of Hen's water crackers, 3.25

2 dozen assorted meats, 12.00

2 large jars of assorted pickles, 1.30

1 trunk, 4.00

1 dozen Old Stag whiskey, 15.00

Hatchet and corkscrew, 1.25

**Total, \$196.43**

That is all very well, but a million Democrats will inquire what in the name of Baruch's they wanted with so many crackers and so much meat.—*New York Graphic.*

## THE GOOD GRANDFATHER.

The other day, when a good citizen wanted some repairs to his boots, and stepped into a small shoemaker's shop, on Antoine street, he was greatly astonished to see a boy about five years old playing with a revolver, while the old shoemaker pounded away at his pegs as contently as if Colonel Colt had never existed.

"Is that revolver loaded?" asked the customer, as he hesitated about sitting down.

"Yans, I spouse so," replied the old man, "but Johnnie wouldn't hurt his nice old grandfather, would you, John?"

"Noap," briefly answered the boy, as he pointed a stick into the muzzle of the weapon.

"But he may shoot me!" exclaimed the customer, backing off.

"Oh, no, he won't! Little Johnnie wouldn't shoot the gentleman, would he?"

"Noap," was the soft reply, as the boy blew down the house.

"In his grandfather," remarked the

old man, as the stranger sat down on the edge of a chair and slowly pulled at his boot. "Some grandfathers don't like children, but I can't get along without 'em. He's a noble youth, that boy is, and I don't believe you could hire him to shoot me for fifty dollars in cash—could he, Johnny?"

"Noap," whispered the boy, who was now laying out all his strength in an effort to cook the weapon.

The old man put a piece of leather to soak, and had just received the boot, when bang! went the revolver, and the whitewash flew from the ceiling above.

"Give me that boot—give me that boot!" yelled the man as he grabbed him.

"It was nothing—nobody hurt—come back!" called the old man, following after.

"You ought to be horse-whipped for allowing such a thing!" shouted the man as he hauled the boy to sit down and put on his boot.

"No, I hadn't—no, I hadn't," protested grandfather, still holding the boot.

"Johnny, tell him you won't hurt you, and he didn't. He's a noble youth, that boy is, and you can depend on what he says. Come in—there's no danger."

Johnny appeared at the door at that moment, wiping the smoke out of the barrel with his wet finger, and the old man appealingly said:

"Johnny, tell this gentleman that you won't accidentally shoot him! You won't hurt him for all the country in town, would you?"

"Noap," softly replied the lad as he hauled out his finger and wiped the grim on his knee, but the man rushed off as fast as he could go. Some men are just that obtrusive.

## WHO SHALL BE GOVERNOR.

*Mr. Editor:* I have been not a little amused of late to notice the efforts of certain interested politicians and their organs in the Metropolis to forestall public opinion and to shape public sentiment in favor of their candidates for Governor. In the midst of this hot weather, the audacious coolness with which they put forth their manifestos and ignore every other name mentioned, is decidedly refreshing. According to these oracles one would suppose the election of Ex-Gov. Talbot a foregone conclusion, and that all that remains to do is to hold a convention merely for the formality of the thing, count the votes in November for Talbot and give him his certificate. "The people want him," say they! How do you know? The people are very anxious that Mr. So and So, of Boston, should be elected Secretary of State." said one of their organs last week. What medium did you consult, Mr. Organ, to get this piece of news? We, the people, are pleased with Mr. Pierce, and we don't delegate our right to say so to any organ or medium whatever. So we the people want Mr. Long for Governor, and now since telephones and phonographs have come into use, the little game of forestalling public opinion by "they say so," won't work. Now what are the points in this problem? We have got to choose a new man for Governor and we want not only the best man, but an available one; that is, putting it explicitly, we want a man well qualified by experience, natural abilities, social position, &c., and a man who is popular enough to be elected without a question.

It is no dispragement to Ex-Gov. Talbot to say that in all these instances he has been a long-time trouble with *Kidney Disease* for a long time. I have consulted the best doctors in this city. I have consulted the best doctors in the country, and when the doctor failed in the so—Yours truly, ERNEST DURIGAN, Residence, 611 Washington Street, Place of business, 612 Chestnut Ave.

ALBERT VON ROEDER

"It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the Vegetine should be used, for its use, caused by an accident of a fractured bone, which fracture took into a running nail, and having incised it, I had taken six bottles of your valuable medicine, when Mr. Miller, the surgeon, told me that it was perfectly cleaned, the disease was removed, and the patient soon recovered, and all I can say is that I owe my thanks to your valuable Vegetable.

Your most obedient servant,

MR. STEPHENS

Dear Sir—Having suffered from a breaking out of the skin on my face for three years, caused by an accident of a fractured bone, which fracture took into a running nail, and having incised it, I had taken six bottles of your valuable medicine, when Mr. Miller, the surgeon, told me that it was perfectly cleaned, the disease was removed, and the patient soon recovered, and all I can say is that I owe my thanks to your valuable Vegetable.

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A dressing which is at once a great beauty, healthy, and efficient for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, freshness of youth, and even falling hair is often, though by its use, nothing to the hair where the hair is dyed, or the glands are affected, such as those for usefulness.*

*Instead of a pasty sediment, it is mid-vigorous. It will prevent the hair from falling off, and prevent baldness. Free exterior substances in the preparations dangerous to the hair, the benefit is not harmed merely for a*

## PRESSING,

*be found so desirous neither oil nor soil white emulsion, in the hair, giving lustre and a grateful*

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# Weymouth Gazette, AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. 12.

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and Straw, for sale at wholesale price, Hay

BAKERS EXPRESS.

Also conspicuously hand, Mineral Salt, for Horses,

WEYMOUTH, April 16, 1878.

Eliza Moore, Newell's Block.

CHARLES Q. TIRELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE 20 COURT ST., ROOM 14, BOSTON.

Prompt and careful attention paid to my kind

and trusty business.

PIC-NICS &amp; PARTIES

WITH

TONGUE, HAM,

and Ready for the Table.

Market prices, parties will please

on three days notice.

We always find our market well sup-

plied with vegetables, Oysters, Pastry and

Confectionery, Fruits, &amp;c.

and fruit stands intended to make

the most of charge, but the billiard hall, hotel, etc., will be closed.

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# The Weymouth Gazette.

C. G. EASTERBROOK, EDITOR.

This local paper has an extensive circulation in several towns, and as an advertising medium has no superior in this vicinity.

ADVERTISING NOTICES INSERTED AT TEN CENTS A LINE.

**SOUTH SEITATE.**  
DEDICATION OF THE SOLDIER'S MONUMENT. THE ORATION BY GENERAL HORACE BINNEY SARGENT. THE PROCESSION.

Wednesday July 3rd, was a glad day for the people of South Seitate. That was the day set apart for the dedication of the Soldier's monument on the Common, and the people were astir at an early hour. Long before the time for the procession to form, the streets presented a lively appearance. The heat was almost unbearable and the glass was 102 in the shade during the afternoon. The different hosts of the Grand Army assembled as early as 10 o'clock, and proceeded at once to the outskirts of the village, where the orator of the day was met and escorted to the dunes Library Hall. After a very fine dinner had been served by the ladies in the town hall, the line of march was formed and moved in the following order:

*First Division.* Detachment of police; C. G. Musical Wm. Torrey; Alpheus Tamm, 1st Inf. Division; Aids; S. S. Stevens, 1st Regt. Band; David Starbuck, Leader; 20 men; D. William Robinson, Post 112, G. A. R.; South Seitate, O. B. Prouty, Commander, 90 men; Band, 6 containing Organist and Chaplain on duty, and invited guests Gen. W. D. Tracy Post 31, G. A. R., Wm. H. Osborn, Commander, 32 men; Rockland Brass Band; Herbert H. Arnold, Leader, 20 men; Hartsoff Post 74, G. A. R., Rockland, J. H. Hayser, Commander, 37 men; Joseph E. Wilder Post 83, Hanover, E. A. Mann, Commander, 25 men; Joseph B. Simmons Post No. 111, G. A. R., Penobroke; Myron Sampson, Commander, 20 men; E. Humphrey Post No. 104, G. A. R., Bingham, E. T. Bouye, Commander; Theodore L. Bouye Post No. 127, G. A. R., Hanover, John Barker, Commander, 40 men; *Second Division.* E. T. Vinal, Chief of Division. This division consisted of children of the public schools, citizens of the town, and many others in carriages.

The route was through River street, Dover and Main streets to the junction, to Lincoln; thence by Main, West and River streets to the common.

The ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the monument then took place. Chief Marshal Torrey introduced as the President of the day, Hon. Samuel Tolman, who delivered a very appropriate and patriotic address of welcome. Rev. E. G. Babcock of South Seitate, then offered prayer, after which Miss Carrie E. Simmons, a very beautiful young lady, proceeded to unveil the monument. Miss Simmons certainly had much interest in the proceedings, for upon the monument was inscribed the name of one who was near and dear to her—her father, who was killed in the war.

The monument stands upon the highest point of the Common, in the most populous part of the town, and on the exact spot where the first company of soldiers enlisted for the war, and forms a special point of attraction for all who pass it. The monument is of Bay of Fundy granite, which closely resembles the Scotch in color and texture, is highly polished—except the lower base—and is entirely free from all black knots, so often found in the Scotch granite. The base is of Quincy granite, five feet nine inches square, thick hewn, but not polished. Upon this base stands the polished granite, four feet six inches square, upon the trunk of which are cut, in raised letters, raised in a punch, "A. D. 1878." Upon this plinth rests the die, on which are cut the following inscriptions:

On the north panel, "Erected in honor of the soldiers and sailors of South Seitate who fell in the war of 1861, for the preservation of the Union."

On the south panel, "Liberty and Union, established by our fathers, preserved unimpaired by the patriotism of their sons."

Upon the east and west panels are cut the names of the twenty-four soldiers and sailors from South Seitate who fell in the war. At each corner of the die stands a projecting column eight inches in diameter, resting upon a moulded base and surmounted by a highly ornamental cap, which, with the projecting circular cap of the monument, forms an alcove for each of the four inscriptions-panel. The main column of the monument is 9 feet high and 18 inches in diameter, diminishing to 1 foot 2 inches at the top. On the top is a moulded cap on which rests a fluted urn 18 inches in diameter and 2 feet 6 inches high. The whole height of the monument is 23 feet.

The heat was so intense that after the unveiling of the monument, an adjournment was had to the Unitarian church. Mr. Tolman presided at these exercises, and the first speaker was the orator of the day, General Horace Binney Sargent, who delivered a very eloquent and forcible oration, which was several times interrupted by applause, and which closed as follows:

In sad triumphant memories, this monument is a teacher of generations of men. Here patriotism finds a resting-place and name. Every memorial may be a new conservation of your citizens to die in its most solemn form. The primed stony may yield at last to the corroding touch of time, the names you have etched here, on the heart that once loved them, are immortal and the cause for which these men have died will never die.

After the service by the South Seitate Band, Hon. J. B. D. Coggswell, president of the state senate, made an eloquent and pleasing address, and was followed by other speakers, after which the exercises closed.

Notes.—Everything passed off very pleasantly, and to the committee in charge many thanks are due for the able

and efficient manner in which they discharged their duties. About 2000 people were present during the day. The Rockland Band, under the direction of Mr. Herbert Arnold, added much to the interest of the occasion.

Among those present were Colonel Brown of the Third New Jersey Regiment, the Rev. Wm. H. Brooks, D. D., of Hanover, and many others.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who were present during the day were two veterans of the war of 1812, Messrs. William Lapham, eighty-two years of age, and Samuel A. Turner, aged eighty-three. Both these gentlemen are enjoying the best of health, and took an evident interest in the exercises of the day.

PENN.

**THE FOURTH AT SILVER LAKE.**

ELOQUENT ADDRESSES BY FRANCIS MURPHY AND OTHERS. A LARGE AND BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE.

The bright skies and beautiful cool temperature of the morning of Independence day, had a tendency to induce some 2000 people to leave the hot and dusty city and pass a very pleasant day in this beautiful retreat. The occasion was the annual Temperance picnic, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Wheeler, of Boston. The Boston train was well filled, and the trains from all the points on the S. N. Shore and from Plymouth came well laden. The meeting of the morning was called in order by Mr. Wheeler, who introduced as chairman of the service, Deacon Oliver M. Wentworth of Boston. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Hamilton, of Boston, and after a stirring song by the Centennial Jubilee singers, Rev. F. B. Dickinson of Boston, made very forcible address, after which Francis Murphy, the great reformer, was introduced and made a short address during which he said, "We hear the jubilee of thanksgiving from those who no longer bear the chains of slavery; but greater things than these shall come to those that believe. Here in the grand Old Bay State a great work had already been accomplished, and evils so plain that all can see them have been partially overthrown. There is a wonderful fascination in the habit of drinking, and it is not strange that it has been called the invisible spirit of the Devil. He entreated his hearers to press on until the last distillery had ceased to smoke, and by the blessing of God the cause had conquered."

Mr. George Peniman of Quincy, then made a short address in regard to the duties of the young men in the cause.

Rev. J. W. Hamilton of Boston, said that, as a consistent Christian minister, he should vote for prohibition though the politician might not think it necessary so to do.

A recess was then taken until 2 P. M.

In the afternoon, after a very bountiful dinner had been served by Messrs. White and Perkins, caterers at the grove, the meeting was called to order, and Hon. John Morrissey of Plymouth, presided, and prayer was offered by Rev. Lewis Holmes, of the same town.

Mr. Murphy was again introduced, and after remarking the value of experience of men in real life, Mr. Murphy commenced a sketch of his own life, and if some poor despairing soul should be encouraged by it he should feel well rewarded. He was born in the south of Ireland, on the 24th of April, 1836. He spoke of his early life in the cottage by the sea, and of his first labor for his bread. He called attention to his own history as a farmer and a soldier, his commanding the hotel business in Portland against the remonstrances of his wife, his prosperity, his failure, his ruin, and his conversion by Capt. Cyrus Sturtevant, the Portland Steamboat Agent. He closed with an eloquent peroration.

Mrs. Emma M. Huntley read some choice selections, after which addresses were made by Henry H. Faxon, Esq., of Quincy, and George H. Harlow, Esq., of Plymouth. The celebration was a thoroughly successful one.

Great praise is due Mr. Wheeler, for the princely manner in which he conducted to the pleasure and comfort of the members of the Press. None could have carried the affair on in a better manner and we trust that he may have the management of these gatherings for many years to come.

PENN.

**THE DREAMING OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.**

Mr. Francis Darwin, lecturing at the London Institution on the analogies of plant and animal life, said: There is one, but only a fanciful resemblance, between the sleeping plants and animals, namely, that both have the power of dreaming. I have been sitting quietly in the hot-house at night, waiting to make an observation at a given hour, when suddenly the leaf of a sensitive plant has been seen to drop rapidly to its full position. Now in this action the plant is behaving exactly as if it had been touched; its sensitive joints thus some internal process produces the same impression on the plant as a real external stimulus. In the same way, a dog dreaming by the fire will yelp and move his legs as if he were hunting a real instead of an imaginary rabbit.

Catholics in Lisburn, according to the "Manchester Examiner," are excited by the discovery that some of the priests of the city are Free Masons, whom every Catholic layman is forbidden to join.

To make pickle lemonade: Take a barrel, fill it with water, put in two pounds of sugar, add one lemon, and refill with water as often as the barrel is empty.

Parishes eat horse-dish. After dinner the jolly Frenchmen are said to be so hungry they can scarcely speak.

Motto for a beautiful woman asleep

## VEGETINE. FOR DROPSY,

I never shall

Forget the first Dose.

PROVINCIAL.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir— I have been a great sufferer from dropsy for a number of years, but

obliged to have help from my natural physician, as there is no one else that I can get to help me. I suffered a great deal, but now I am getting along well again, and I expect to be well again in a few months.

I have now had any news that I can get to help me. I have got a good physician, and I expect to be well again in a few months.

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# Weymouth Gazette,

## BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. 12.

WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1878.

NO. 12.

*The Weymouth Gazette.*PUBLISHED BY  
C. G. EASTERBROOK,  
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT WEYMOUTH,  
Mass.TERMS: Two Dollars a Year, in advance.  
One Copy, Five Cents.Orders for all kinds of Printing will receive prompt  
attention, and be neatly and correctly executed.

Business Cards.

Frank W. Lewis,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
27 COURT STREET, BOSTON,  
AND  
WEYMOUTH, Mass.  
OFFICE HOURS—Boston, from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30  
P. M.—Weymouth, from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

HAY and STRAW!

Bundle Hay and Straw  
FOR SALE BYJOS. LOUD & CO.,  
WEYMOUTH LANDING

Don't Forget

B. F. Godwin,  
HAIR DRESSER,

JACKSON SQUARE, EAST WEMYTH.

W. I. JORDAN

RECOMMENDED to the public that he  
is always prepared to fill all orders forBLACKSMITH WORK, HORSE  
SHOEING, CARRIAGE WORK,  
etc. A share of public patronage is solicited, and  
satisfaction guaranteed.M. FRENCH, Jr.,  
PEAKER INSTOVES, RANGES, CARPET  
SWEEPERS, Etc.

TIN ROOFING AND JOBBING DONE TO ORDER.

Clothes Wringers Required.

COMMERCIAL SQUARE, EAST WEMYTH.

Henry L. Thayer,  
Livery StableAND BOARDING,  
Washington Square, WEYMOUTH.HAY and STRAW  
FOR SALE.CONSTANTLY ON hand, good quality Hay and  
Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail.

BAKERS EXPRESS.

Always constantly on hand, Mineral Salt, for Horses.

WEYMOUTH, April 10, 1878.

CHARLES Q. TIRELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE 20 COURT ST., ROOM 14, BOSTON.

Prompt and careful attention paid to any kind of  
legal business.

VIOLINS!

VIOLINS MADE TO ORDER, AND CON-  
STANTLY ON HAND.

Prices from \$20.00 to \$35.00.

ALSO.

Repairing done at short notice,

AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

ISRAEL A. DAILEY,

LINCOLN SQUARE,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

GEO. W. HERSEY

Painter and Glazier,

AND DEALER IN

Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnish, Putty, Glue.

(Shop in Geo. S. Baker's building, near the corner  
of Belmont Street.)

Weymouth Landing.

Leave your Orders

FOR

JOB PRINTING

AT THIS OFFICE, OR WITH

I. AUSTIN DAILEY, Business Agent.

#2 PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES, INSTEAD OF  
OUR ENTERPRISES.

FORD &amp; McCORMICK,

FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS,

AND

COFFIN WAREHOUSE,

WASHINGTON SQUARE,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Caskets, Coffins, Robes, &amp;c.

and all articles used in funerals.

A new and elegant HARPSICHORD, of Brown's manu-

facture, is now on exhibition in the hall of the

Proprietors, and the price of any number

of dollars is asked.

EDGAR F. COOPERCO., PROP'T.,

P. O. BOX 101, EAST WEMYTH, MASS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

WEEKS &amp; POTTER, 360 Washington St.,

GEO. O. GOODWIN, &amp; CO., 38 Hanover

St., Boston, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists throughout the Union.

JOHN FORD, J. J. MCCORMICK.

Weymouth, March 1877.

Worth more than Gold!

## LITERATURE.

POEM  
READ AT THE EXAMINATION OF THE  
UNION DISTRICT SCHOOL, BRAINTREE.

DEATH OF THE GIANT.

Through the changing lights and shadows,

Of another year we've passed;

Swift or slow, its days have vanished,

Bringing us this, at last,

While within our pleasant schoolroom,

Welcome friends again we meet,

We remember, oh how sadly,

Our unused voice, one vacant seat.

Chorus.

Freddie's life was bright and fleeting

As the blossoms sweet and fair,

Which our love, to find expression,

Placed by his empty chair.

Life in each glad pulse was bounding,

Eye was beaming, step was bright,

When Death's angel, bending downward,

Bore him swiftly from our sight,

Bitter were the tears we shed,

When beneath the spring-tide blossoms,

We lay down that bright young head.

Cho.

We shall wait no more his coming;

In our sports no more'll he share.

Never join again our studies,

Freddie's is a vacant chair.

Yet we sorrow not as others,

Who through darkness see no light;

Far beyond the pale of shadow,

Lies the land of glory bright,

Where the gracious, gentle Saviour,

Gathers children to his breast;

There, we love to think, is Freddie,

Sheltered in that blessed rest.

Cho.

Love to think his life so fleeting,

Caused by death no more;

Chilling frosts shall never never,

Bloom of this immortal shore.

We must strive with earth's temptations;

He, still must with them no more;

While we toll for earthly knowledge,

He'll grow wise in heavenly love.

May we so learn life's great lesson,

That when duties here shall end,

In that school where Christ is Teacher,

Friend shall meet again with friend.

Cho.

But the hired man luckily succeeded

in righting the basket before its crimson

contents were irretrievably lost.

It's all right," said he. "See how

rapidly it's falling. But suppose this

Captain—I forget what you said

his name was?"

"You mustn't forget things," said Mrs. Wible, with a perplexed contraction of her brows.

"Yes," said old Phillips, the cook.

"I've made two shortcakes an' pie, an'

dar ain't high enough left to fill the big

glass dish for tea."

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Wible, "what shall we do?"

Lisette is dressing, and Maude

never could endure the sun

so well as I do."

"Now you are eating the strawberries," said Barbara, severely. "You

shouldn't do that."

"One or two is of no consequence,"

apologized Squire Dallas's hired man.

"But I was going to say, suppose this

company gentleman—"

Captain Severn, his name is," interposed Barbara.

"Yes—suppose that Captain Severn

shouldn't fall in love with either of your

grown sisters?"

"Then he'd be a very great dis-

appointment," cried out Barbara.

"I was trying to find my way by a short

cut across the fields to your father's

house, and sat down under the oak-tree to

rest."

"You never, never, will be able to

forgive me," sollicited Barbara, again

repeating her speech.

"I shall not go away," said he,

"until you have pardoned me."

"How can I ever pardon you?"

"You allowed me to suppose that you were Squire Dallas's hired man."

"I claimed no identity, one way or

the other," pleaded Captain Severn.

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## The Weymouth Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT

WEYMOUTH, MASS.

C. G. EASTERBROOK, EDITOR AND

PROPRIETOR.

FOR THE JOSEPH PORTER INQUIRY.

A review of the circumstances attending his arrest. His sentence and his defense.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1878.

The pending inquiry at West Point in the Fitz John Porter case, which is attracting perhaps the main interest during these exceedingly torrid days, requires for the moment, the wonderful and somewhat questionable magnificence which has permitted the reopening of a case, which, however much the lapse of time may have brought, was certainly believed at the time of the event to have been singularly lenient and merciful as to the punishment. It will be remembered, that after McClellan's penitential campaign and retreat from before Richmond, Gen. Lee in August, '62, consolidated his forces under Longstreet, Stonewall Jackson and Early, and moved up toward Washington. From the best estimated sources Longstreet had 30,000 men, Jackson 20,000, and the rebel cavalry and artillery swelled the total under Lee to nearly 50,000. Pope, with the united forces of Fremont, Banks and McDowell, numbering 50,000, was guarding the line of the Rapidan, ill prepared for the offensive, and suddenly confronted with a force active and vigilant, was scarcely the master of the situation. The rebel advance under Stonewall Jackson, suddenly appeared before Banks on the 9th of August, at Cedar Mountain, who, unable to hold him in check was forced to retreat with a considerable loss. Lee pressing heavily upon Pope, he was compelled to retreat from every position. In the meantime McClellan, at Harrison's Landing with the main body of the army of the Potomac, was ordered to slip hastily to Washington. In pursuance of this movement, Fitz John Porter with some 10,000 men marched from Harrison's Landing to Warrenton Junction, where, after two weeks marching he joined Pope on the 27th of August.

The latter pressed sorely, and advised of Jackson's presence near Manassas, learning of Porter's reinforcement, sent him a peremptory order from Strickland station, about sunset of the 27th, to move rapidly forward with his whole force towards Gainesville.

Banks was ordered at the same time to move up and occupy Porter's position at Warrenton; Heintzelman, Sigel and Reno to move forward in conjunction with McDowell, on the right, simultaneously with Porter's advance from Warrenton. Pope's idea, and it was a correct one, was to flank Jackson, intercept his advance with McDowell, Porter to cut off his retreat, and in his own parlance "bag the whole lot." A moment's thought will enable the reader to observe how necessary to the success of this movement, was the rapid advance of each and every body; the sudden deviation involving almost certain failure.

Porter however, either deliberately or thoughtlessly, disobeyed the order and remained idle at Warrenton, all the other bodies moving hurriedly in execution of the movement. On the morning of the 28th Pope, account to Porter's silence and advised by his scouts that the whole force of the enemy were moving forward at a pace which would bring them to Centerville by the next morning at the latest, again sent a second order to Porter urging haste and unqualified obedience. Porter again paid no attention to the order, in the meantime, Banks obeying his own order to occupy the ground that Porter was expected to have vacated, hid his own troops into Porter, thus placing some fifteen thousand men in a position where they could not be of the slightest use, and the plan of "bagging" Jackson was thus miscarried. The whole force moved forward later in the day. Pope went into action at Manassas (second Bull Run) and Porter was moved nearer the field. At 4:30 P.M., Gen. Pope, astonished at Porter's non-appearance, sent him a third order to push forward into action at once, on the enemy's right flank and rear, if possible, keeping in close communication with the right wing of the army. This, as well as the others, he failed to obey. Four hours later, viz.: at 8:50 P.M., a fourth order was placed in his hands, directing him to report immediately to Gen. Pope in person, on the battle field. This order concluded as follows: "You are to understand that you are expected to comply strictly with this order, and to be present on the field within three hours after its reception, or after daybreak to-morrow morning."

Not only did Porter disobey this order, but detaching one of his brigades under Gen. Pratt, ordered it to Centerville, away from the field of battle, where it remained idle and useless during the whole action of the 30th at Bull Run. With his remaining troops, he "deliberately and shamefully" retreated before the enemy's advance, made no attempt to engage them or to aid the main body, and unquestionably caused the defeat of Pope at Manassas, and the loss of the second Bull Run. These were main charges; others being for violation of the articles of war, cowardice and disloyalty.

Immediately after the action and its attendant disaster, Porter was relieved of his command, placed in arrest, and in November, 1862 tried before a General Court Martial at Washington. This court, composed of Gen. Hunter, President; Generals Hovey, King, B. M. Prentiss, T. B. Ricketts, Silas Casey, James A. Garfield, Tuford and Stough, with Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate, after maturely considering the evidence, found him guilty of all the charges and sentenced him "to be cashiered and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States." It is more than probable that had not President Lincoln out of the characteristic tenderness of his heart interfered in the premises, the sentence would have been death instead of dismissal.

Porter has made many attempts to procure a re-opening of his case, claiming to be able to produce new testimony, but every attempt with Lincoln, Johnson and Grant, who were perfectly conversant with the facts, was unavailing. President Hayes, however, has permitted him to file the new testimony before a board of inquiry composed of Generals John M. Sedgwick, Alfred H. Terry and G. W. Getty, and before this board, Porter is endeavoring to establish his case. Porter's defense is, that he was prevented from obeying the orders of Pope, by reason of the presence of Longstreet with 30,000, whom he kept in check and prevented their being thrown upon Pope; that Pope did not know of Longstreet's presence; that he did not go to Pope's aid, because of McDowell's forces filling the roads; that he communicated his dilemma by mounted messengers to

Admiral Farragut; and that in fact, instead of being the disinterested General he was charged, he was energetic, zealous and zealous of the general welfare and salvation of the whole army in view. It may not be improper to add that no one in military circles here has any belief whatever in Porter's ability to prove before any court of competent jurisdiction that his sentence was not just and more lenient than his offense merited.

CARL.

## TOWN AND VICINITY.

**SCHOOL NOTES.**

The examinations for entrance to the High School this year were made so as to test not only memory of sentences, and rules in text-books, but also power of observation and thought. The natural result will be lower per cents and admission of scholars better fitted for High School work.

The standard for entrance in places possessing such advantages of wealth and influence strong teachers, as do Boston and Brookline, is from 60 to 65 per cent without conditions, and much lower than these figures on probation. You can have a low standard of thought-power and high figures or a high standard of thought-power and low figures, as in some of the Boston High Schools when the minimum figure for promotion runs as low as 50 per cent.

The examinations for this year were held at the suggestion of the Superintendent, in the large room of the new building at East Weymouth, a much more suitable place than the Town House. The scholars from the three southern grammar schools were brought over in barges, and all were made as comfortable, with ice-water, and a good collation, as they could be on so hot a day. The examination was conducted in much better manner than has before been possible, several members of the school board and most of the grammar and high school teachers actively and efficiently assisting the superintendent in securing those strict conditions which are the only guarantee of fairness, and the scholars generally working in the same spirit. The great heat of the day and the fact that the examination were not so easy as they seemed to be, prevented many of the candidates from doing as good work as they might under other circumstances, but did not prevent the keenest and strongest from showing their superiority. The two things specially noteworthy about the results of the examination are these: that, with a few questionable exceptions, the fit ones proved themselves fit; and that there is marked necessity for carrying out in all the grades of our schools the principles of instruction which have begun to be so fully illustrated in our best primary schools.

**NO. 2.**

Nobody, we know, regards the supposed necessity for these entrance examinations, more than do the members of the school committee, but that they seriously believe them to be a necessity is equally true. They are not a peculiarity of Weymouth. They are an almost universal custom.

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# Weymouth Gazette,

## BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. 12.

The Weymouth Gazette.

EDITED BY  
C. E. BANTERBROOK,  
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT WEYMOUTH,  
MASS.

TEN CENTS. Two dollars a year in advance.  
Single copy, five cents.

Orders for all kinds of printing will be given  
promptly and便宜ly and for a very low price.

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
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WEYMOUTH, from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

**HAY and STRAW!**

Bundle Hay and Straw  
FOR SALE BY

**JOS. LOUD & CO.,**  
WEYMOUTH LANDING

**Don't Forget**  
**B. F. Godwin,**  
HAIR DRESSER,

JACKSON SQUARE EAST WEYMOUTH  
25th

**W. I. JORDAN**

REJOICE! TELL THE public that he  
is ready to help himself.

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SHAW ST., EAST BRAINTREE,

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**SHOEING, CARRIAGE WORK,**

etc. A share of public patronage is solicited and

satisfaction guaranteed.

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25th

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**FOR SALE.**

CONSTANTLY ON hand, first quality hay and straw, for sale, at wholesale and retail.

**RAKERS' EXPRESS.**

Also constantly on hand, Mineral Salt, for Horses, Weymouth, April 10, 1878.

Prepaid, on receipt of price, and cash for each car.

**R AND WHISKER DYE,**

Brown, 50 cents.

**OX, Prop'r 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.**

**Market.**

**HAYER, Proprietor.**

Now ready to

**OPEN-NICS & PARTIES**

WITH

**TONGUE HAM.**

and

Ready for the table,

market pieces. Parties will please

three days hence, well supplied and find out market

tables. Oysters, Pasty and

Confectionery, Fruit, &c.

and

REUNION OF FRIENDS ST.

OUT LANDING.

**GEO. W. HERSEY**

Painter and Glazier,

AND DEALER IN

Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnish, Putty, Glue,

18th Street, S. Baker's Building, near the corner of Richmond Street.

**Weymouth Landing.**

Leave your Orders

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**JOB PRINTING**

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I. AUSTIN DAILEY, Business Agent.

FOR PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES, INSTEAD OF  
THEIR ENTERPRISES.

and

the

parties, home work-

shops, etc.

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parties, home work-

## The Weymouth Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT  
WEYMOUTH, MASS.C. G. EASTERBROOK, EDITOR AND  
PROPRIETOR.BY FINE JOB PRINTING A SPECIALTY.—  
OF READING NOTICES INSERTED AT TEN  
CENTS A LINE.

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1878.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE CITY OF THE POTOMAC.  
Improvements and building at the Capital.  
How Washington is growing, and why.

WASHINGTON, July 23d, 1878.

In these days of financial distress and general incapacity and dullness of trade, throughout the country, it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the general public, to know that the Capital city participates but little in the demoralization that attends business circles. To be sure business men are not making as much money as formerly. The interest upon their investments has been necessarily reduced, and a certain reduction in the cost of certain necessities is appreciable. But the tradesmen who have been in the habit of lacking from twenty to fifty per cent profit, and have, by the urgencies of trade, been compelled to be content with ten, are still experiencing far from the difficulties that surround trade in our northern cities. The truth is, war prices have been the rule in Washington, for the ten years or more that followed the cessation of hostilities, and there has been no time since the war, when people might not have sent for their supplies to Boston, New York and Philadelphia, paid all expressmen's freight charges, and still have saved from ten to twenty per cent over the prices asked in Washington. But within the year, perhaps two years, competition and the need of money, have compelled the reduction of prices to a figure that compares favorably with those elsewhere. For the first time, for nearly twenty years it is possible to exist in Washington, upon a reasonable income. In minding is this fact more perceptible, than in the matter of rents. The depreciation in the value of money has resulted in many things that tend to the good and well-being of the community, not the least important of which is the unloading of bonds and stocks, and unloading of investments, attended with risks, for the purpose of building. This, I believe, is general throughout the country, but nowhere I think, to an equal extent as in Washington, and it would seem a remarkable condition of public, particularly financial, instability and want of confidence, when such things are possible. I can conceive of no reason why Washington should ever be anything but what it is now, a rarely Capitol city. Its vicinity to Baltimore and the superior facilities of the latter will prevent its ever becoming in any manner its rival as a city of manufacture or trade. It has no back country which might act as a feeder for the purposes of commerce, as has Chicago and St. Louis. If there is to be a point for the breaking of bulks and transhipment of cargoes, in this vicinity, that point will be nearer the mouth of the river, say at Norfolk or Tampa Roads. Weighed therefore, in every conceivable form, and viewed from every possible light, the future of Washington is bounded by such a horizon as the favor or caprice of Congress may accord it. Take the seat of Government away from Washington, and the much talked of New Zealand might squat on the summit of the Washington monument, and write the name of ruin and the desolation that surrounds him, within a decade. Washington can never be a rival of anywhere, in a business point of view, and the sooner the people confront this situation with serious consideration, the better for themselves and their city.

But what she can become, and in a field where she need fear no rival, is the most beautiful city on the continent. Her natural advantages are unequalled; her picturesqueness, her broad sweep of grand and magnificent perspective, the verdant heights that surround her, the noble river that flows so quietly and bravely at her feet, her balmy air and climate, of climate affording advantages that exceed those of any of her sister cities, and which they can never take from her. When to these are added, the magnificent buildings of which she is the custodian, her broad boulevards and perfect streets, her charming squares and shady parks dotted here and there over her whole surface, the taste of her fountains, and the fragrance of her gardens and lawns, she need fear no competitor. It is in this respect that Washington is growing, improving and perfecting, and thus she will continue to grow and improve until Americans everywhere, will look upon her as the Mecca of their wanderings, the pride of their land, and the living, breathing exponent of their enterprise, progress and daring emulsion.

I am led somewhat into these reflections, by a glance this morning from my window, where I discern buildings springing up like magic on every hand; the sharp resonant tap of the trowel, the clatter of unloading brick, the din of the hammer and the saw, seem all about us. From my window on the outskirts of the city, which I can remember within fifteen years to have been a desolate, brandy swamp, I can count almost one hundred houses which have been constructed within four years, and when one considers that the whole city, north, south, east and west, is growing in equal enterprise and rapidity, some idea may be formed of the growth of Washington. It must be premised that this extraordinary growth is due to the increasing demand of the people for homes. Washington has been over a huge city of board-houses; the population has been proportionate to a large degree; government employees, with uncertain tenure of office and unsettled prospects; government claimants awaiting the caprice of Congress and the slow red rapids of the Departments; of flue-seekers long-to-day and the Lord knows where-to-morrow, none with settled habits or able to look far enough into the future to warrant an expedition for household goods and chattels, but subservient to the tyranny of grasping ladies and speculative restaurateurs. Again, whereas ten years ago the majority of the Government employees were single men, unencumbered with families, the progress of time, which has an unavoidable faculty of bringing age with it, has induced the majority to enter the state-unmarried, and deeming from pety care has entered upon troubles that they knew not of. As such new conditions of life are apt to result in increase of families and increased demands for room, and comforts and conveniences which the boarding house fails to afford, they have in the natural course of events sought a relief from their limited walls and taken to housekeeping. And last but by no means least, the depreciation of values, as I have said, by withdrawing monies from invested risks, and the decreased value of building materials, and of labor, has resulted in supplying the de-

mand, which the preceding causes have created. Building materials generally are now fifty per cent lower today than two years ago; brick that commanded nine dollars a thousand in 1875, may be had for four and four and a half; labor worth four dollars for two and a half, and even two dollars, and the natural result has been that houses with all modern conveniences, with six to nine rooms, renting for thirty-five and forty dollars three years ago, may now be had for twenty and twenty-five and still pay the owner a good ten per cent on his investment.

Congress at its last session, appropriated money for construction of a new building for the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, which has for many years been crowded into the Treasury building, with inconvenience to the Department, and contracted for itself. Ground has been broken for this purpose at the intersection of Fourteenth and So. B. Streets, near the Washington monument, and will be pushed rapidly forward. The building will be 230 by 133 feet, four stories and basement, constructed entirely of ornamental brick, worked in taste and unique designs, with a series of gables, arches, and ornamental bands to mark the stories, also panels of ornamented brick under each window; the style will be massive and will form one of the most pleasing and elegant of our minor public edifices. The east wing of the new State, War, and Navy Department, is approaching completion and will be occupied by the War Department the coming fall. This building, when completed, will be one of the finest and most magnificent buildings in the country. It will measure 470 feet north and south, 252 east to west, or with projections, pavilions and steps, 342 by 500 feet, and in height, 125 feet. The style is the Roman Doric, with seven floors or stories, while of stone, brick and iron, with slate roof, absolutely fire-proof, floor of brick and iron, and all interior finish of iron. The east will exceed \$1,000,000; the south front having been completed some two years, and occupied by the State Department. I will give you an account of other improvements of Washington in my next.

CASE.

A SECOND VOICE FROM PARIS.

[Special correspondence of the Gazette.]

JULY 4th, 1878.

I have not the courage to describe the national fete of Sunday, June 30th, therefore I send you to day a copy of the *Continental Gazette*, which contains a much better account of it than I can write.

Mr. Alverdo H. Mason is making a cruise to the Isle of Shoals, in his yacht, Zora. He started Wednesday evening.

TELEGRAM.

Rev. E. D. Ital, of East Weymouth, delivered a very able lecture on temperance at the Union Lecture-Room, last Sunday evening. The pitch of his address was the necessity of a family pledge similar to that of the Recalables of old.

OBITUARY.

The Union Church choir has varied the singing services of Sunday morning by introducing quartette selections in place of the usual opening hymn. Miss J. Fairnie Wildes added in a trio last Sunday, ablying greatly to the effect.

HOWARD.

Robbery.

A girl named Curran, between 14 and 16 years of age, residing on Mount Pleasant, has recently developed a disposition which bids fair to lead her in some penal institution ere long, unless a reform is effected in her ways. Last Wednesday met a little girl named Alice Piero, daughter of Mr. David J. Piero, on Washington St., near the Catholic church, and took from her a gold ring, also a gold pin from her breast, with which she easily walked off. The little girl ran home and informed her mother, who went in pursuit of the Curran girl and found her on the hill. She denied the charge of robbery, but after considerable struggling with the girl her pockets were searched and the stolen articles recovered. We learn that the same girl severely whipped another named Bowditch, a short time since, because the latter refused to give her a bag which she was wearing. Steps will probably be taken to prevent a repetition of such outrages, by process of law.

Favor.

We have received from Hon. Henry B. Pierce, Secy. of State, a copy of the Laws and Resolves of the last Legislative session.

TUB RACE.

A tub race occurred last Wednesday evening, in Saunderson's Cove, North Weymouth, there being ten competitors. Master Harry Clark won the race, by crossing the cove and going under. About 150 spectators were present to see the fun.

ECLIPSE.

The total eclipse of the sun next Monday afternoon, begins to be visible in Boston at two minutes before 5 o'clock, and ends at nineteen minutes before 7.

Cottage Life.

It is now at its height at Nantasket. Mr. Edw. Rosenthal and family are now occupying their fine summer residence on Green Hill, and others from this vicinity are not dwelling by the sad sea waves.

Flowers.

For the Boston Hospitals may be sent next Wednesday night to Mrs. Eleazar Holmes, Stetson St.

Mr. Z. M. Allen and family are spending a few weeks with Prof. Geo. A. Gunton, New Bedford.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Weymouth Post Office, July 25th:

Mr. Thomas Boyer, Lydia A. Bates, J. Conway, Mrs. Susan Emerson, Mary Sprague, Guard, Mrs. Mary E. Hutchinson, Mr. Frank Healey, C. C. Howland, G. W. Kirk, Mrs. Maggie A. Miller, Miss Madel Shaw, Mr. George Sheahan, George Wingard.

The Neck.

Mrs. Taber, of the Bay View House, at Hough's Neck, is daily entertaining a large number of visitors, who are well pleased with many attractions of this new and popular resort. She is the right woman in the right place.

DRUCK.

Mr. Hobart, of Braintree, found a man "dead drunk" in his barn, last Wednesday night, and handed him over to Officer Pease for deposit in the Weymouth lock-up. He was carried to Quincy, Thursday.

The Old Corus.

Clothing Store, 25 Dock Square, Boston,

has gained a large trade under the management of the new proprietor, Mr. Geo. W. Warren, and for the benefit of his many friends in this vicinity, he announces a special sale of garments at a reduction, which will speedily close out the lot. Go early to secure the bargains.

The back of the heated term was broken last Sunday.

W. G. N.

## TOWN AND VICINITY.

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

Taking the very highest prices at which books and other articles for school use are sold in Weymouth, the cost of all the school-books required for a scholar attending the nine years of our Common School Course is \$11.80. Add \$4.70, a very large allowance—for lead and slate pencils, slate, and paper, and the total, \$16, is the whole necessary expenditure for nine years' education. The average is \$2 per year, the higher grades, as might be expected, costing more and the lower grades less than the average.

How many Weymouth boys and girls are there who do not spend or have spent for them in the same sums more years than \$16 for candy, or for amusements? Probably the average expenditure by our school children for each of these objects is much greater than the sum mentioned.

Yet these school expenses are larger than they need be.

If we had taken the lowest instead of the highest price charged in town, the total cost would be reduced 90 cents, and the average would be \$1.00. By special arrangement made by me for four books on the list, the average has been reduced to \$1.80 during the past year. This, still, is higher than it need be.

But all we intended to do in this article was to show the present cost of necessary school books and material to be much less than it is generally supposed to be, and to state that it is too great.

By adopting altogether different system of supply, of books and incidentals, the town, and citizens of Weymouth can save at least \$8,000 of school expense each year. Not that the present town agents, assuming, as they do, all risk of loss, make any too large profits on the basis of prices which gives an average of \$1.80. The secret of economical management lies deeper than that.

W. G. NOWELL, Supt. of Schools.

VACATION AND TAX FOR 1878.

Correction.

We were misinformed in regard to the list of officers of the E. W. Y. Club, recently published, as no such election has taken place.

LARGE TURTLE.

A young man named McPawen captured a turtle weighing 30 lbs., in Cushing's Pond, Hingham, last Monday week.

ACCIDENTS.

Monday week a son of Andrew Hanley was practising gymnastics, and fell from a cross bar, breaking his fore arm. Dr. Fraser was called and set the broken bone, and the boy is getting along finely.

A young son of James Donovan, was pulling on a marble mantle, in the house Wednesday week; the fastening gave way, letting the slab and the vase, pictures, etc., with it, down upon him, severe bruises about the head and arms being the result. Dr. Fraser was called and relieved his suffering.

OLIM.

OBITUARY.

The funeral services of Mr. Henry Clifford Pratt were held Monday afternoon, at his residence on Middle St. There was a very large attendance of friends of the deceased including his fellow workmen of the firm of J. W. Rogers & Co., where he had been employed for about 14 years. Mr. Pratt was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and he leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Within 48 hours there had been four deaths in the same house—his mother, then his father, then a grandson, and now a son—the services at each funeral being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Chaplin of the Old North church. The remains of Mr. Pratt were conveyed to the Old North Cemetery, where they were interred.

N. M.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. Edw. N. Dyer, Principal of the Athens Grammar School, North Weymouth, will soon leave for the Sandwich Islands, to occupy the position allotted to him.

Mr. Edward H. Mason is making a cruise to the Isle of Shoals, in his yacht, Zora. He started Wednesday evening.

CHURCH.

The funeral services of Mr. Henry Clifford Pratt were held Monday afternoon, at his residence on Middle St. There was a very large attendance of friends of the deceased including his fellow workmen of the firm of J. W. Rogers & Co., where he had been employed for about 14 years. Mr. Pratt was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and he leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Within 48 hours there had been four deaths in the same house—his mother, then his father, then a grandson, and now a son—the services at each funeral being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Chaplin of the Old North church. The remains of Mr. Pratt were conveyed to the Old North Cemetery, where they were interred.

W. G.

A child of John L. Monks was taken suddenly with a fit Wednesday and lay in a critical condition until Dr. Fraser was called, under whose treatment the child recovered.

III.

The wife of W. W. Raymond, one of our Assessors, is dangerously sick with typhoid fever.

Flowers.

If any one wants to see a handsome collection of plants, they should visit the premises of Mr. C. P. Joy, Broad St. He has 25 large boxes of the choicest selections of flowers in East Weymouth, which are now in their glory.

WHITE.

While Messrs. Gen. and Willie Hunt were riding over Broad St., their horse took fright and jumped out of the road into the meadow of John McCarty, smashing the top of the buggy, and the horse coming in contact with a fence in Mr. McCarty's yard, was unable to proceed.

Yours truly,

EDWARD N. DYER.

July 13, 1878.

Weymouth, July 19, 1878.

Mr. Edward N. Dyer,

Dear Sirs—Your letter of the 13th inst., tendering your resignation of the office of Principal of the Athens School, having been received by the Secretary, at this office, on Friday last, I beg to thank you for the same, and to assure you of my kind appreciation of my services during the five years I have been under your supervision.

I have recently accepted an invitation to take charge of the Boarding School at the Atheneum, in Boston, and have accordingly accepted the position of the acceptance by them of such resignation, and to thank you, in their name, for the faithful and intelligent service rendered by you under my superintendence, and to express their earnest wishes for your success and happiness in the new and important position to which you have been called.

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C. G. EASTERBROOK, EDITOR.

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READING NOTICES INSERTED AT TEN CENTS A LINE.

S. S. CONCERT IN BRAINTREE.

On Sabbath evening last, the Sabbath School connected with the First Church held their Sabbath School concert. Under the efficient management of the Superintendent, it was a very instructive and interesting occasion. The only criticism that can with justice be made is that too much was attempted to be done in the time allotted to it.

After the usual reports etc., there was a very pleasant exercise by the infant class, which always does well, and never better than at this time; then singing; next an exercise upon the Creation of Man, by the smaller children which was very appropriate, familiarizing as it did their minds with the scriptural account of the crowning work of the creation. Then came a discussion on the following topic: "Children and the possibilities concerning them."

First, What are they physically, and how may we best prepare the physical for the development of the intellectual; discussed by Dr. Dearing, who said, children physically are animals, machines, moulds, automata.

Science has recently constructed an automation so nearly resembling the living human being, in outline, lineaments, motion and tones imitating the voice, that many a casual observer might be deceived and think he was looking upon the work of God, a living man. Yet, there are some important vital parts it cannot supply. They cannot construct the heart and blood vessels, and have them perform their various functions; they cannot breathe or put into the automation, the affections, faculties, the mind, life itself. None but God ever has, and so far as man knows, ever can do this.

Said they were moulds. If the physical system is a mould, into which is run the life essence, if that governs, modulates the qualities and quantities of the spiritual life essence, then why may we not at a glance at one's physique, his physiognomy, estimate his character, and all the probabilities of his life? then again, if this is so, if the physical system is an index of the whole being, we can readily understand that the natural life growth of a boy is different from that of a girl. One will find its appropriate work in one direction, the other will gravitate to or be attracted in another. That the forms, the textures of the fibres, the corpulence of different persons differ, is plain to the anatomist, differ in the same sex and between the sexes more. The whole outline of the body, as well as its different parts, show so great a difference, that after a few dissections, the careful student from these differences alone, would know the boy from the girl. With those differences, is it reasonable to expect them to do the same work? I have seen the cow do the work of the ox or horse; was it natural? Did the Creator so intend?

I have seen a lady dusting furniture with a feather, silk or chamois duster; why not have used stout canvas or a corn broom? So in studying or teaching the gospel, boys and girls, men and women, may work in sympathy and consort. It will not always be best that they put their hands to the same order or class, phase or part of work. Whilst the boys dig and erect the tent, let the girls prepare the sittings; whilst the young men build the church, let the young ladies adorn it with carpet and tapestry; whilst the boys preach the gospel and construct codes of ethics and theology, let the girls with their persuasive silvery tones throw their gospel nets around every longing soul; whilst the boy with fiery eloquence charges and captures the stony resisting heart; let the girl in whispering accents portray the love and mercy of her blessed Savior.

Second. There is need of keeping these systems in good working condition or they will not answer their ends. They will fail in both quality and quantity of work. The feather duster with many of its feathers broken and torn, or the silk one full of holes and in shreds will but poorly do the intended dusting. Can the spavined, ring-bone, wind-broken horse make good time? Why should a boy whose pride has put his feet into a pair of shoes a quarter too small, or a miss whose clothing gives her chest but two-thirds the capacity for lung expansion, be expected to perform their parts in life well and completely? So if the child brain is cramped between the millions of "I will and I won't" or "You shall and you shan't," whether the will be seen by parent or child, should we expect to have the best results, especially in the study of God and his works? No, not put slippers upon your feet, boys and girls, but not of the Chinese or Vanity Fair pattern. Give play to your lungs, not of the coarse croaking, from unnecessary exposure to colds and from recklessness, but of the delicate and organic type, from practice of sacred song and heart inspiring praise to God. The one may need the strong tonic and stimulus of mountain climbing, boat sailing and five mile walks, the mathematics, Greek and Hebrew of the Bible; the other the amadynes, Patience, Grace and Love, the mellowing heavenly rays from the Old Testament and the New, to bring them to that physical condition in which they can best find out God and serve him. Having spoken of the physical differences of children, having supported the necessity of keeping their systems in the best possible condition, so that they may not fail doing the work intended for them, now I ask, What will help to keep them in the healthiest and most useful condition? Above everything else for this purpose, I shall put the study of the Bible, and the practice of its teachings. In this you will find more of Physiology and Hygiene, than in any other text book upon these subjects. More of Philosophy of the action of the brain and the whole body, and more profound than any one or all men have given us, in all time. I may say, "the more in syllables," and so requiring the aid of commentators and text books upon these subjects; nevertheless, there it

VEGETINE.  
FOR DROPSY,

I never shall

Forget the first Dose,

PROVINCIAL.

Mr. H. R. STEVEN.—I have a great sufferer from Impair of Health to my house more than a year. Six months of the time I was entirely helpless, and was obliged to remain in bed, and could not walk more than a mile, nor sit up longer than my natural size allowed me to. I suffered all manner of pain, and was unable to sleep at night. My friends all expected I would die; many nights I was expected to die in my sleep. But my doctor, a friend, taught me to forget the first dose. I could realize its good effects from the time I took it, and I have since been able to sleep well, and to walk about without pain. My appetite was good; the doctor had at that time prescribed a large dose of opium, but I discontinued it, and took a small dose of Vegetine after I got out of bed in the morning, and before I went to bed at night. I will say it has cured almost of my wife's Neuralgia, who had suffered from it for eight months. I have given it to one of my children for a similar complaint, and it has wrought a great change. It is safe to give a child. I will say it has done me good, and I will say there is nothing like it to give strength and life to an aged person. I cannot be more particular, as I have no time.

Very gratefully yours, JOHN S. NOTTAGE.

All Diseases of the Blood.—If Vegetine will relieve pain; cleanse, purify, and purify the blood, it will do so. It will remove all the poisons from the system, and cure all diseases of the blood.

What is it cured? This is the medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, and removes all the poisons from the system.

The Great Blood Purifier.

The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that has yet been discovered can remove it.

John S. Nottage, Weymouth.

and afterwards when far away, can recall that scene and have it pass and re-pass in imagination as vividly, or nearly so as when standing upon the shore of the ocean itself. He spoke of standing on the brink of the crater of Vesuvius, and of the foaming adventure of a young companion, who went down into the crater, and the power of imagination enabling him to recall that scene, although hundreds of miles away from Vesuvius; of the French mathematician who, noting an irregularity among certain of the heavenly bodies, was enabled to work out the problem, so that he could send word to a friend to point his telescope on a certain day, at a certain hour, to a given point in the heavens, and he would discover a new planet within ten degrees of that point, the result of which was, that it was discovered within two degrees. Then having such wonderful gifts intellectually, how much greater the responsibility resting upon us. Should we not then, do something better than the horse. Certainly you should do good to yourselves and those around you. What should we think of the farmer, who, possessing a mowing machine and a horse team, should go out into his field and swing an old fashioned scythe all day, or go and use a hand rake to gather it up, when two or three hours might suffice to do the same work with the machinery? Should we not call him very foolish? Then what shall we be if we neglect to discipline our minds so that we may go in the way intended by our Creator, fulfilling our mission? Shall we not be worse than fools? Remember that as we have greater powers, greater possessions, so may we aspire to the greater heritage and reward. So improve these great privileges and opportunities to give God the glory, and look back with happiness upon a life well spent, destiny fulfilled and man was relieved through your instrumentality.

Fourth. Have they immortal souls which shall live forever? Presented by Mr. W. F. Locke, who answered it in the affirmative, and briefly referred to a few of the proofs around and in us, and then leaving his subject, spoke of the nature of the soul and its reaching after something substantial and enduring.

Fifth. If then we have souls that are to live forever how shall we value the soul? Mr. A. B. Keith, holding up two silver coins before the children, said, when I hold these up you can tell their value by the size, but who can value the soul, the difference between life now and life to come. If I had a black-board and were to make figures of the smallest size until it was all covered over, yet it would only be a unit of the value of the soul. It cannot be valued; eternal life will alone reveal its worth. We measure some things by their capacity, but the mind cannot grasp the value of that which has capacity to endure eternally.

May we not realize something of its value as to prepare ourselves for its enduring happiness.

Sixth. Where shall children look for strength to carry them through? Rev. Mr. Tewksbury says, it is a great thing to get through. It is for us to make life a failure or a success, to complete the work laid out for us. A little girl in the west went out on the prairie picking berries and, busily employed, it was near sunset before she was aware of it. Thinking she could find the way to her father's home, she started, but in the twilight found she was lost. She did just what any little girl would do under like circumstances; sat down under a bush and cried. After a while, a lamb came along, that seemed to know where it was going; something whispered to her, follow that lamb and it will bring you home. She obeyed and was soon led to her father's house.

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